THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

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☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

TICKETS

In the following Lotteries, are for sale by the subscriber, at his store in Front street, who will regularly receive the drawings, and where adventurers can know the fate of their Tickets.

In the *Trinity Church*—Highest prize 10,000 dollars.

Second Baptist Church—highest prize 8000 dollars.

Encouragement of useful Arts—highest prize 10,000 dollars, besides a large number of other prizes of 5000, 1000, 500, &c. and the tickets are now selling at 1 dollar and 50 cents.

These Lotteries will commence drawing in a short time, and the prizes regularly paid immediately after the drawing is finished.

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1808.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, &c.

IN the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, town lots No. 39 and 87. Out lots No. 184 and 239, containing ten acres each.

100 acres of land about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, and about 2 miles off from the Franklin road from Dixon's tavern.

207 acres and 87 perches, about fourteen miles up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh, and about one mile back from said river.

A town lot in the town of New Castle, No. 4, situate on the diamond of the public square, whereon is erected a new two story log house; also a new store house, a good kitchen, stables, a draw well with excellent water, &c. being built for a tavern and kept as such, being the first rate tavern in said town.

First donation district, Beaver county, No. 11,—500 acres. Butler county, No. 169,—200 acres.

Second donation district, Butler county, No. 429,—200 acres. Mercer county, No. 1946—200 acres. No. 1921, one equal half or moiety of 200 acres.

Fifth donation district, Venango county, No. 1004,—200 acres.

Sixth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1203—200 acres.

Seventh donation district, Crawford county, No. 1345 and 1395,—200 acres each.

Eighth donation district, Crawford county, No. 1541 and 1721,—200 acres each.

Town of Erie, town lots No. 1925 and 2059.

Town of Montgomery, in Harrison county, state of Virginia, town lots No. 324, 1244, 1415 and 2316.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above property, may know the terms of sale by applying to James Semple, Esq. or to the subscriber, living about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Allegheny river.

BERNARD HUBLEY.

March 15, 1808.

Mills for Sale.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE on Thursday the 7th of April next, by the subscriber, on the premises, a good Grist and Saw Mill, with about 50 acres of well timbered Land, in Mill creek township, three miles from the Borough of Erie, together with some Household Furniture. Horse Geers, and a quantity of Dry and Green Boards, some grain, and other articles. An indisputable title, immediate possession, and reasonable credit will be given, by complying with the articles of Sale. The Vendue will begin at 12 o'clock. Attendance and terms of sale made known by ROBERT M'CULLOH.

February 26, 1808.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

FOR THE ACADEMY AT BUSTLETON.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

ON AN ENTIRE NEW PLAN,

SECOND CLASS,

AND THE TICKETS SELLING RAPIDLY.

By Authority.

1	PRIZE of	10,000 dollars	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
9		1,000	9,000
20		500	10,000
24		300	7,200
50		200	10,000
75		100	7,500
154		50	7,700
165		40	6,600

3,000 Tickets at 28 dollars.

Prizes subject to 15 per cent. deduction, and payable in 30 days after the drawing is finished.

Part of the above Prizes to be stationary and arranged as follows, viz.

The whole Lottery to be drawn in six drawings, 500 tickets each day.

First	drawn blank,	first day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	second day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	third day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fourth day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fifth day	1,000
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	sixth day	5,000
Last	ditto	ditto	2,000

The drawing will take place in March next, at the State House in Philadelphia, and be concluded in three weeks, as a great proportion of the tickets are already sold. Tickets and shares for sale by the subscriber at the rate of 28 dollars.

N. B. Orders for Tickets from any part of the continent, post paid, inclosing cash, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest information given of their success. Prizes in other Lotteries taken in payment. MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

No. 82, Chesnut Street.

SAMUEL SWIFT, *President of the Board of Managers.*

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery for Sale by *M'Candless & Cochran*, Pittsburgh.

LETTER

From the honorable Timothy Pickering, a senator, of the United States from the state of Massachusetts, exhibiting to his constituents a view of the eminent danger of an unnecessary and ruinous war. Addressed to his excellency James Sullivan, Governor of the said state.

CITY OF WASHINGTON,
February 16, 1808.

SIR,

IN the even current of ordinary times, an address from a senator in congress to his constituents might be dispensed with. In such times, the proceedings of the executive and legislature of the United States exhibited in their *public acts*, might be sufficient. But the present singular condition of our country, when its most interesting concerns, wrapt up in mystery, excite universal alarm, requires me to be no longer silent. Perhaps I am liable to censure, at such a crises, for not sooner presenting to you and them, such a view of our national affairs as my official situation has placed in my power. I now address it to you, sir, as the proper organ of communication to the legislature.

The attainment of TRUTH is ever desirable: and I cannot permit myself to doubt that the statement I now make must be acceptable to all who have an agency in directing the affairs, and who are guardians of the interests of *our commonwealth*, which so materially depends on the measures of the *government* of the *nation*. —At the same time I am aware of the jealousy with which, in these unhappy days of party dissensions, my communications may, by some of my constituents, be received. Of this I will not complain: while I earnestly wish the same jealousy to be extended towards all public men. Yet I may claim some share of attention and credit—that share which is due to the man who defies the world to point, in the whole course of a long and publick life, at one instance of deception, at a single departure from TRUTH.

The EMBARGO demands the first notice — For perhaps no act of the national government has ever produced so much solicitude, or spread such universal alarm. Because all naturally conclude, that a measure pregnant with incalculable mischief to all classes of our fellow citizens, would not have been proposed by the president, and adopted by congress, but for causes deeply affecting the interests and safety of the nation. It must have been under the influence of this opinion that the legislative bodies of some states have expressed their approbation of the embargo, either explicitly, or by implication.

The following were all the papers laid by the president before congress, as the grounds of the embargo.

1. The proclamation of the king of Great Britain requiring the return of his subjects, the seamen especially, from foreign countries, to aid, in this hour of peculiar danger, in the defence of their own. But it being an acknowledged principle, that every nation has a right to the service of its subjects in time of war, that proclamation could not furnish the slightest ground for an embargo.

2. The extract of a letter from the grand judge Reignier to the French attorney general for council of prizes.—This contained a partial interpretation of the imperial blockading decree of Nov. 21, 1806. This decree, indeed, and its interpretation, present flagrant violations of our neutral rights, and of the existing treaty between the United States and France: but still, the execution of that decree could not (from the small number of French cruisers) extensively interrupt our trade. These two papers were publick.

3. The letter from our minister, Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Champagny the French minister of foreign affairs: and

4. Mr. Champagny's answer. Both these ought, in form or substance, also to have been made publick. The latter would have furnished to our nation some idea of the views and expectations of France. But both were withdrawn by the president to be deposited among other executive secrets: while neither presented any new ground to justify an embargo.

In the Senate these papers were referred to a committee. The committee quickly reported a bill for laying an embargo, agreeably to the President's proposal. This was read a first, a second, and a third time, and passed; and all in the short compass of about four hours! A little time was repeatedly asked, to obtain further information, and to consider a measure of such moment, of such universal concern:—but these requests were denied. We were hurried into the passage of the bill, as if there was danger of its being rejected, if we were allowed time to obtain further information, and deliberately consider the subject. For to that time our vessels were freely sailing on foreign voyages; and in a national point of view, the departure of half a dozen or a dozen more, while we were enquiring into the necessity or expediency of the embargo, was of little moment. Or if the danger to our vessels, seamen and merchandize had been so extreme as not to admit of one day's delay, ought not that extreme danger to have been exhibited to Congress? The constitution which requires the president "to give to Congress information of the state of the union," certainly meant, not *partial*, but *complete* information on the subject of a communication, so far as he possessed it.—And when it enjoins him "to recommend to their consideration such measures as he should judge necessary and expedient," it as certainly intended that those recommendations should be bottomed on *information communicated*, not on *facts withheld*, and locked up in the executive cabinet. Had the public safety been at stake, or any great public good been presented to our view, but which would be lost by a moment's delay; there would have been some apology for *dispatch*, though none for acting *without due information*. In truth, the measure appeared to me then, as it still does, and as it appears to the public, without a sufficient motive, without a legitimate object. Hence the general enquiry—"For what is the embargo laid?" And I challenge any man not in the secrets of the executive to tell. I know, sir, that the president said the papers abovementioned "showed that great and increasing dangers threatened our vessels, our seamen, and our merchandize:" but I also know that they exhibited no *new dangers; none* of which our merchants and seamen had not been well apprised. The British proclamation had many days before been published in the newspapers [the copy laid before us by the president had been cut out of a newspaper;] and so had the substance, if not the words, of Regnier's letter. Yet they had excited little concern among merchants and seamen, the preservation of whose persons and property was the *professed* object of the president's recommendation of the embargo. The merchants and seamen could accurately estimate the dangers of their continuing their commercial operations; of which dangers, indeed, the actual premiums of insurance were a satisfactory guage. Those premiums had very little increased: by the British proclamation not a cent: and by the French decree so little as not to stop commercial enterprises. The great numbers of vessels loading or loaded, and prepared for sea; the exertions every where made, on the first rumour of the embargo, to dispatch them; demonstrate the president's dangers to be *imaginary*—to have been *assumed*. Or if great and real dangers, unknown to commercial men, were impending, or sure to fall, how desirable was it have had them *officially* declared and published! This would have produced a voluntary embargo, and prevented every complaint. Besides, the dangers clearly defined and understood, the public mind would not have been disquieted with imaginary fears, the more tormenting, because uncertain.

It is true that considerable numbers of vessels were collected in our ports, and many held in suspense: not, however, from any new dangers which *appeared*; but from the mysterious conduct of our affairs, after the attack on the Chesapeake; and from the painful apprehension that the course the president was pursuing would terminate in war. The National Intelligencer (usually considered as the executive newspaper) gave the alarm; and it was echoed through the United States. War, probable or inevitable war, was the constant theme of the newspapers, and of the conversations, as was reported, of persons supposed to be best informed of executive designs. Yet amid this din of war, no adequate preparations were seen making to meet it. The order to detach a hundred thousand militia to fight the British navy (for there was no appearance of an enemy in any other shape) was so completely absurd as to excite with men of common sense, no other emotion than ridicule. Not the shadow of a reason that could operate on the mind of a man of common understanding can be offered in its justification. The refusal of the British officer to receive the frigate Chesapeake as a *prize*, when tendered by her commander, is a demonstration that the attack upon her was exclusively for the purpose of taking their deserters; and not intended as the commencement of a *war* between the two nations. The president knew that the British had no invading army to land on our shores; and the detached militia would be useless, except against land forces. Why then was this order for the militia given? The nature of the case, and the actual state of things, authorise the inference, that its *immediate*, if not its *only* object, was to increase the public alarm, to aggravate the public resentment against Great-Britain, to excite a war pulse; and in the height of this artificial fever of the public mind, which was to be made known in Great-Britain, to renew the demands on her government; in the poor expectation of extorting, in that state of things, concessions of points which she had always considered as her *rights*, and which at all times and under all circumstances, she had uniformly refused to relinquish. The result of the subsequent negociation at London has shown how utterly unfounded was the president's expectation, how perfectly useless all this bluster of war. While no well informed man doubted that the British government would make suitable reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake.

The president himself, in his proclamation, had placed the affair on that footing. A rupture between the two nations, said he, "is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which this outrage was committed.—In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation for the wrong which has been done." And it is now well known that such reparation might have been promptly obtained in London, had the president's instructions to Mr. Monroe been compatible with such an adjustment. He was required not to negociate on this single transient act (which when once adjusted was forever settled) but in connection with another claim of long standing, and, to say the least, of doubtful right; to wit, the exemption from impressment of *British* seamen found on board American *merchant* vessels. To remedy the evil arising from its exercise, by which our own citizens were sometimes impressed, the attention of our government, under every administration had been earnestly engaged: but no practicable plan has yet been contrived: while no man who regards the truth, will question the disposition of the British government to adopt any arrangement that will secure to Great-Britain the services of *her own subjects*. And now, when the unexampled situation of that country (left alone to maintain the conflict with France and her numerous dependent states—left alone to withstand the power which menaces the liberties of the world) rendered the aid of all her subjects more than ever needful; there was no reasonable ground to expect that she would yield the right to take them when found on board the merchant vessels of any nation.—Thus to insist on her yielding this point, and inseparably to connect it with the affair of the Chesapeake, was tantamount to a determination not to negociate at all.

I write, sir, with freedom; for the times are too perilous to allow those who are placed in high and responsible situations to be silent or reserved. The peace and safety of our country are suspended on a thread. The course we have seen pursued leads on to war—a war with Great Britain—a war absolutely without necessity—a war which whether disastrous or successful, must bring misery and ruin to the United States: *misery* by the destruction of our navigation and commerce (perhaps also of our fairest seaport towns and cities) the loss of markets for our produce, the want of foreign goods and manufactures, and other evils incident to a state of war; and *ruin* by the loss of our liberty and independence. For if with the aid of our arms Great Britain were subdued, —from that moment (though flattered perhaps with the name of *allies*) we should become the *Provinces of France*. This is a result so obvious, that I must crave your pardon for noticing it. Some advocates of executive measures admit it. They acknowledge that the navy of Britain is our shield against the overwhelming power of France —Why then do they persist in a course of conduct tending to a rupture with Great Britain?—Will it be believed that it is principally or solely, to procure inviolability to the *merchant flag* of the United States? In other words, to protect all seamen, *British subjects*, as well as our own citizens, on board our merchant vessels? It is a fact that this has been *made* the greatest obstacle to an ami-

cable settlement with Great Britain. Yes (I repeat) it is perfectly well known that she desires to obtain *only her own subjects*; and that American citizens, impressed by mistake, are delivered up on duly authenticated proof.—The evil we complain of arises from the impossibility of always distinguishing the persons of two nations who a few years since were one people, who exhibit the same manners, speak the same language, and possess similar features. But seeing that we seldom hear complaints in great *navigating states*, how happens there to be such extreme sympathy for American seamen at *Washington?* Especially in gentlemen from the interiour states, which have no seamen, or from those Atlantic states whose native seamen bear a very small proportion to those of New-England? In fact, the causes of complaint are much fewer than are pretended. They rarely occur in the states whose seamen are chiefly natives. The first merchant in the United States, in answering my late enquiry about British impressments, says "Since the Chesapeake affair we have had no cause of complaint. I cannot find one single instance where they have taken one man out of a merchant vessel. I have had more than twenty arrived in that time, without an instance of a man being taken by *them*. Three *Swedes* were taken out by a *French frigate*. I have made enquiry of all the masters that have arrived in this vicinity, and cannot find any complaints against the British cruisers."

Can gentlemen of known *hostility* to foreign commerce *in our own vessels*—who are even willing to *annihilate* it (and such there are)—can these gentlemen plead the cause of our *seamen* because they really wish to *protect* them? Can those desire to *protect* our seamen who, by laying an unnecessary embargo, expose them by thousands to *starve or beg?*—One gentleman has said (and I believe he does not stand alone) that sooner than admit the principle that Great Britain had a right to take *her own subjects* from *our merchant vessels*, he would abandon commerce altogether!—To what will every man in New-England and of the other navigating states, ascribe such a sentiment? A sentiment which, to prevent the temporary loss of five men, by impress, would reduce fifty thousand to beggary? But for the embargo, thousands depending on the ordinary operations of commerce, now be employed. Even under the restraints of the orders of the British government retaliating the French imperial decree, very large portions of the world would remain open to the commerce of the United States. We may yet pursue our trade with the British dominions in every part of the globe; with Africa, with China, and with the colonies of France and Holland. And let me ask, whether in the midst of a profound peace, when the powers of Europe possessing colonies, would, as formerly, confine the trade with them to their own bottoms, or admit us, as foreigners, only under great limitations, we could enjoy a commerce much more extensive than is practicable at this moment, if the embargo were not in the way? Why then should it be continued? Why rather was it laid? Can those be legitimate reasons for the embargo which are concealed from congress, at the moment when they are required to impose it?—Are the reasons to be found in the dispatches from Paris? These have been moved for; and the motion was quashed by the advocates for the embargo. Why are these despatches withheld by the executive? Why, when all classes of citizens anxiously enquire "For what is the embargo laid?" is a satisfactory answer denied? Why is not *congress* made acquainted with the actual situation of the United States in relation to France? Why, in this dangerous crisis, are Mr. Armstrong's letters to the secretary of state absolutely withheld, so that a line of them cannot be seen?—Did they contain no information of the demands and intentions of the French emperor? Did the *Revenge* sail from England to France, and there wait three or four weeks for dispatches of no importance? If so, why, regardless of the public solicitude, are their contents so carefully concealed? If really unimportant, what harm can arise from telling congress and the nation *officially*, that they contain nothing of moment to the safety, the liberty, the honor or the interests of the United States? On the contrary, are they so closely locked up because they will not bear the light? Would their disclosure rouse the spirit of the people, still slumbering in blind confidence in the executive? Has the French emperor declared that he will have no neutrals? Has he required that *our ports*, like those of his vassal states in Europe, *be shut against English commerce?* Is the embargo a *substitute*, a *milder form* of compliance with that harsh demand, which if exhibited in its native and insulting aspect, the American spirit might yet resent? Are we still to be kept profoundly ignorant of the declarations and avowed designs of the French Emperor, although these may strike at our liberty and independence? And in the mean time are we, by a thousand irritations, by cherishing prejudices, and by exciting fresh resentments, to be drawn gradually into a war with Great Britain? Why amidst the extreme anxiety of the public mind, is it still kept on the rack of fearful expectation, by the president's portentous silence respecting his French despatches? In this concealment there is danger. In this concealment must be wrapt up the real cause of the embargo. On any other supposition it is inexplicable.

I am alarmed, sir, at this perilous state of things; I cannot repress my suspicions; or forbear thus to exhibit to you the grounds on which they rest. The people are advised to repose implicit confidence in the national government: in that unbounded confidence lies our danger. Armed with that confidence, the executive may procure the adoption of measures which may overwhelmn us with ruin, as surely as if he had an army at his heels.—By false policy, or by inordinate fears, our country may be betrayed and subjugated to France, as surely as by corruption. I trust, Sir, that no one who knows me will charge it to vanity when I say, that I have some knowledge of publick men and of publick affairs; and on that knowledge, and with solemnity, I declare to you, that I have no confidence in the wisdom or correctness of our public measures; that our country is in eminent danger; that it is essential to the publick safety that the blind confidence in our rulers should cease; that the State Legislatures should know the facts and reasons on which important general laws are founded; *and especially that those States whose farms are on the ocean, and whose harvests are gathered in every sea, should immediately and seriously consider how to preserve them.* In all the branches of government, commercial information is wanting; and in "this desert" called a city, that want cannot be supplied. Nothing but the sense of the commercial states clearly and emphatically expressed will save them from ruin.

Are our thousands of ships and vessels to rot in our harbours? Are our sixty thousand seamen and fishermen to be deprived of employed, and, with their families, reduced to want and beggary? Are hundreds of thousands of farmers to be compelled to suffer their millions in surplus produce to perish on their hands; that the president may make an experiment on *our* patience and fortitude, and on the towering pride, the boundless ambition, and unyielding perseverance of the conqueror of Europe! Sir, I have reason to believe that the president contemplates the continuance of the embargo until the French emperor repeals his decrees violating as well his treaty with the United States as every neutral right; and until Britain thereupon recalls her retaliating orders?--By that time we may have neither ships nor seamen; and that is precisely the point to which some men wish to reduce us.—To see the *improvidence* of this project (to call it by no harsher name, and without adverting to ulteriour views) let us look back to former years.

Notwithstanding the well founded complaints of some individuals, and the murmurs of others; notwithstanding the frequent executive declarations of the maritime aggressions committed by Great Britain; notwithstanding the outrageous decrees of France and Spain, and the wanton spoliations practiced and executed by their cruisers and tribunals, of which we sometimes hear a feint whisper; the commerce of the U. S. has hitherto prospered beyond all example. Our citizens have accumulated wealth; and the public revenue, annually increasing, has been the president's annual boast.

These facts demonstrate, that although Great Britain, with her thousand ships of war, could have destroyed our commerce, she has really done it no essensial injury; and that the other belligerents heretofore restrained by some regard to national law, and limited by the small number of their cruizers, have not inflicted upon it any deep wound. Yet in this full tide of success, our commerce is suddenly arrested: an alarm of war is raised: fearful apprehensions are excited: the merchants in particular thrown into a state of consternation, are advised by a voluntary embargo, to keep their vessels at home. And what is the cause of this mighty but mischievous alarm? We know it in its whole extent. *It was the unauthorised attack of a British naval officer on the American frigate Chesapeake to search for and take some deserters known to have been received on board, who had been often demanded, and as often refused to be delivered up.*—As was expected by all considerate men, and by the president himself (as I have before observed) the British government, on the first information of the unfortunate event (and without waiting for an application) disavowed the act of its officer—disclaimed the principle of searching national armed vessels—and declared its readiness to make suitable reparation, as soon as the state of the case should be fully known.

Under such circumstances, who can justify this alarm of war? An alarm which greatly disquieted the public mind, and occasioned an interruption of commerce extremely injurious to our merchants and sea-faring citizens.

I will close this long letter by stating all the existing pretences—for there are no causes—for a war with Great-Britain.

1. The British ships of war, agreeably to a right claimed and exercised for ages—a right claimed and exercised during the whole of the administrations of Washington, of Adams, and of Jefferson—continue to take some of the British seamen found on board our merchant vessels, and with them a small number of ours, from the impossibility of always distinguishing Englishmen from citizens of the United States. On this point our government well know that Great-Britain is willing to adopt any arrangement that can be devised, which will secure to her service *the seamen who are her own subjects;* and at the same time exempt ours from impressment.

2. The merchant vessels of France, Spain, and Holland, being driven from the ocean, or destroyed, the commerce of those countries with one another, and with their colonies, could no longer be carried on by themselves. Here the vessels of neutral nations came in to their aid, and carried on nearly the whole commerce of those nations. With their seamen thus liberated from the merchant service, those nations, in the present and preceding wars were enabled to man their ships of war; and the neutral vessels and seamen supplying their places, became *in fact*, though not in *name*, *auxiliaries in war*. The commerce of those nations, without one armed ship on the sea appropriated for its protection, was intended thus to be secured under neutral flags; while the merchant vessels of Great-Britain, with its numerous armed ships to guard them, were exposed to occasional captures. Such a course of things Great-Britain has resisted, not in the present only, but in former wars; at least as far back as that of 1756. And she has claimed and maintained a right to impose on this commerce some limits and restraints; because it was a commerce which was denied by those nations to neutrals in times of peace; because it was a commerce of immense value to the subjects of her enemies; and because it filled their treasuries with money to enable them to carry on their war with Great-Britain.

3. The third and only remaining pretence for war with Great-Britain, is the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake—which having been already stated and explained, I will only remark here, that it is not to be believed that the British government, after being defeated, as before mentioned, in its endeavours to make reparation in London, for the wrong done by its servant, would have sent hither a special envoy to give honorable satisfaction, but from its sincere desire to close this wound, *if our government would suffer it to be healed.*

Permit me now to ask, what man, impartially viewing the subject, will have the boldness to say that there exists any cause for plunging the United States into a war with Great-Britain? Who that respects his reputation as a man of common discernment will say it? Who that regards the interests and welfare of his country will say it? Who then can justify, who can find an excuse for a course of conduct which has brought our country into its present state of alarm, embarrassment and distress? For myself, sir, I must declare the opinion, that no *free* country was ever before so causelessly, and so blindly, thrown from the height of prosperity, and plunged into a state of dreadful anxiety and suffering. But from this degraded and wretched situation it is not yet too late to escape. Let the dispatches from our minister in France be no longer concealed. Let the president perform the duty required of him by the constitution; by giving to Congress *full information of the state of the union* in respect to foreign nations. *Above all, let him unfold our actual situation with France.* Let him tell us what are the demands and proposals of her ruler. Had these been *honorable* to the United States, would not the president have been eager to disclose them? that they are of an entirely different nature, that they are *dishonorable*, that they are *ruinous to our commercial interests*, and *dangerous to our liberty and independence*, we are left to infer.

I hope, sir, that the nature and magnitude of the subject will furnish a sufficient apology for the length and style of this letter. Perhaps some may deem it presumptuous thus to question the correctness of the proceedings of our government. A strong sense of duty, and distressing apprehensions of national ruin, have forced the task upon me. To some the sentiments which, in the sincerity of my heart, I have expressed, may give offence: for often nothing offends so much as TRUTH. Yet I do not desire to offend any man. But when I see the dangerous extent of executive influence: when I see the great council of the nation called on to enact laws deeply affecting the interests of all classes of citizens, without adequate information of the reasons of that call: when I observe the deceptive glosses with which the mischiefs of the embargo are attempted to be paliated; and *posterior events* adduced as reasons to justify the measure: when I know that the risks of continuing their commercial pursuits against all *known dangers* can and will be more accurately calculated by our merchants than by our government: when if any *new dangers* to commerce were impending, of which our merchants were uninformed, but of which the government obtained the knowledge thro' its minister at Paris or elsewhere, it was plainly the duty of the executive to make those dangers known to congress and the nation: and since if so made known, the merchants and seafaring citizens would, for their own interests and safety, have taken due precautions to guard against them: and as it hence appears certain that an embargo was not necessary to the safety of "our seamen, our vessels, or our merchandize:"—when, sir, I see and consider these things and their evil tendency: in a word, when I observe a course of proceeding which to me appears calculated to mislead the public mind to public ruin; I cannot be silent. Regardless, therefore, of personal consequences. I have undertaken to communicate these details; with the view to dissipate dangerous illusions; to give to my constituents correct information; to excite enquiry; and to rouse that vigilant jealousy which is the characteristic of REPUBLICANS, and essential to the preservation of their rights, their liberties, and their independence.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency, James Sullivan,
Governour of the Commonwealth
of Massachusetts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, March 29, 1808.

Let the man who has firmness to look truth full in the face; whose mind is not darkened and heart contaminated with the deceptions, intrigues and mysteries of the great political jugglers, who are leading the nation to the very verge of poverty, degradation and ruin; whose love of country is superior to party attachment, and who is too proudly virtuous to barter its honor and the general good for any thing in the power of demagogues and sycophants to bestow, attentively read the letter, published in this day's Gazette, written by Timothy Pickering, a wise and discerning statesman, who, both during the revolutionary war and since, has held some of the highest places of trust and confidence in the power of his fellow citizens to bestow; and who now "*defies the world to point, in the course of a long and public life, at one instance of deception; a single departure from* TRUTH."

From a Correspondent.

"*The thing begins to work.*"

LINKUM.

"Alas! the poor Yankees!" The British packet a few days ago, sailed from New-York, her decks completely lined with American sailors, going to another country to seek that employment which the embargo has deprived them of here. This must be pleasant news to the agricultural southern interest; they have at last fallen upon a plan to break the spirit of their northern citizens, and confine ultimately all power within themselves: there is one thing however, that astonishes us extremely; the good Yankee democrats begin to murmur against the wise dispensations of our sage administration; the sovereigns of Rhode-Island have most inurbanely refused to present the immaculate Tommy with a letter of thanks for his prudent execution of duty.—What inconsistent dogs they must be! they are certainly guilty of a gross direliction of *honest* jacobin principles, for one of the greatest and most striking characteristic traits of these principles, is, that their followers go thro' thick and thin to support their leaders; they push on with their party, pell mell, thro' folly, nonsense, stupidity and impudence—they never think of giving a reason, because they have none to give, but they receive their cue from some hireling prompter, such as Intelligencer Smith, and they retail away his stuff without any kind of modesty. But in all probability they have overstepped the boundary prescribed by jacobinic impudence (for Lyon has deserted them) in the case of the late embargo—the thing is certainly calculated to ruin New-England, and if it is not put a stop to immediately, it will have this effect. It is a melancholy (I was going to say laughable) sight to see the Yankees sputtering against this ruinous measure, which is depriving them of all their wealth and their sailors, and then to observe how Duane & co. attempt to soothe them down by calling it a *strong measure.* It is clearly a strong measure, a very strong measure, but it reminds us of the last instance of Simpson's strength, in exerting which, he destroyed himself, as well as his enemies. However, as we just observed, we think the folly of jacobinism has transgressed its widest bounds, in this measure; the most hot headed of the party begin to murmur; they have not got patriotism enough to encounter ruin in the prosecution of their principles; from which we are induced to believe (to use a sporting phrase) that the old one is dish'd and done up; he will again be obliged to retire to the solitudes of Carter's mountain, for being at *fault* in his civil capacity, as he formerly did, when disgraced in his military capacity.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

IN reviewing the transactions of the present Congress, the pitiful shadow of a legislature of an extensive nation, how must the honest heart of a real American be shocked! how must his feelings revolt, how does the blush of indignation suffuse his cheek when he thinks how degraded he is becoming, how low he is falling in the estimation of the world, owing to the cringing dastardly conduct of a set of men, who ought, nay, who have it in their power to extend the respectability of their country to the most dignified eminence, and who live at a moment when a national character is to be established—born under a constitution, called republican, he has formed his ideas of government after the model of those old republics whose impulses were virtuous, and whose independency was sustained only by open honesty of heart, and candor of expression, warm from the examples of the Roman democracy when such men as Cincinnatus flourished, of the Grecian republics, when Aristides lived, he becomes an enthusiast in his admiration of his own government, and looks forward with proud anticipation, to happiness and a conspicuous rank: but a single session of Congress is sufficient to dissipate those classic dreams! he looks to this dignified body for energy, for wisdom; he expects the prudence of legislation to flow from their lips, he hopes to discover independence of conduct; but he might as well search for these among a parcel of boys in a grammar school, under the direction of a severe tutor—for dignity he finds the abuse of Billingsgate; ignorance of the grossest nature presents itself instead of prudence, and in place of that independence, the birth-right of every being in his individual and corporate capacity, we see them impelled by an unseen hand—yes, by an unseen hand, as a member of uncommon talents justly observed. A system is laid down by the few who lead them, and they blindly follow it in all situations, without regard to the state of the country, or change of circumstances. But the present session of Congress surpasses any other, since the change of the administration took place: combine every thing, and perhaps it affords the most ludicrous event recorded in history; the country had been long kept in continual alarm by the bawling of the ruling party about treason; we had just received a daring insult in our own territory from England; these two things added together, alone were enough, to clothe the approaching meeting of congress with the liveliest interest—they did meet, and what have they done? this question, no man can answer, who is not a member, and indeed it is a doubtful matter whether even a member can tell; there is one thing however beyond a doubt, if he can tell *what* he has done, he as certainly cannot tell *why* he has done it. It is easy, on the other hand, to say what has not been done, which ought to have been done—1st. they have not regarded the constitution, which ought to have been their rule; 2d. they have not minded economy, which they *pretend* to be their guide; 3d. they have not paid attention to common sense in their debates, but have blathered away nonsense, for which they pocketed 6 dollars per day; 4th. they have not shewn impartiality between England and France, but wish to destroy one for a thing, for which the

other's feet would be licked; 5th. they do not suffer their constituents to be informed of any of their proceedings; and 6th. they have not given a single reason for the embargo, which has operated as the most destructive measure ever pursued by a nation in similar circumstances; it appears at first sight to be intended to anticipate the evils that an actual war would only entail upon us; it is almost reduced to a certainty, that this act passed merely owing to the blindness of party, and as a proof of it, no arguments were adduced, at the time, in its favor; it was called a strong measure to be sure, by the hireling prints, but how it was a strong measure, no genius, however penetrating, has yet been able to discover, except that it is strong against our eastern citizens; here, indeed, it has been strong enough to create a wide, extensive ruin. But tho' its partizans, in general have not been able to account for this act, satisfactorily, but voted for it merely because it was commanded by their leader, yet it is easy to fathom the motives that impelled this command; it is only necessary to recur to the absurd prejudice of the administration against the British, and to view our relative situation with the powers of Europe. I assert, then, that the embargo only hurts and was intended only to hurt the English, and the supplementary parts of this act are a proof of it; as it first stood, in its natural nudity, it *ostensibly*, tho' not in fact, was impartial, as it respected England and France; but since those additions have been made, pointing against Canada, at least operating solely against her, a boy cannot be deceived, and jacobinic impudence will no longer attempt to contradict the assertion. By these supplementary acts, every kind of intercourse is stopped with England and her provinces, and the embargo remains a nullity as regards the trade of France and Spain, with Louisiana and the western country; for by our stipulations with the latter, she has retained the free trade of the Mississippi, at least as high as her possessions in Batton Rouge, and no act of our government, alone, can restrict this right, in time of peace; now the embargo, even in our own ports, can only prevent vessels from going out, but the embargo cannot prevent the *Spanish* vessels from coming into the Mississippi, and going out, whenever they please, and as the powers of the embargo do not extend to the prohibiting of purchasing and loading vessels, the trade from Louisiana is not affected by it, but flour, pork, cotton, and sugar may be taken to France and her colonies, with as much safety as if the embargo had never been laid.—Where was the use of the jacobin junto asserting that Florida was as much affected by the supplements as Canada? if they were not stupid, they must have discovered that they were asserting an untruth. From Georgia, there is very little intercourse, on account of the situation of the country, and there is but a comparatively small part of the Spanish province that borders on the Mississippi—but this is nothing—what gives France the advantage, and what was no doubt contemplated, in passing *the act*, is the privilege Spain has of trading in the Mississippi, and this is what renders the embargo a nullity, as respects France.

But what seems to cap the climax of our late congressional absurdity, is the forever to be remembered *Caucus*, convened by the *perpetual* summoner, R. Bradley; I say perpetual, because this gentleman did not wait to be appointed by his peers, but in the true spirit of democracy, he *elected* himself; this kind of self election, was perfectly in character, on the present occasion, and was an appropriate prelude to the proceedings of the caucus; for when judged by the standard of freedom of election, it bears the same proportion to the caucus, as the caucus does to the choice of the people; that is to say, Mr. Bradley's conduct in calling the caucus, is about as constitutional as the conduct of the caucus in fixing upon a candidate for the presidential chair. Good heavens! do these people, who in the height of their impudent absurdity, trample on the rights of their constituents, ever look into the constitution, or understand it, if they do? Or do they think its shackles not intended for their soaring souls and actions, but only calculated to restrict the grovelling federalists, should they ever come into power? The 1st sec. of the 2d article of the constitution, expressly says, "Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, who shall meet and ballot for two persons; the one having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, and the next the vice president;" but this article as expressly declares that no senator or representative shall be an elector; what is the reason of this exception? surely it was to avoid undue influence and caballing, and to avoid any infringement upon the rights of the people; now if Bradley's caucus be not a downright breach of the spirit of this article, the constitution must be nonsense; but fortunately, there yet remains some latent sparks of modesty in the breasts of some of the members, which has induced them to enter their protest against the proceedings and the vile usurpation of the caucus.

It is a favorite maxim that the people are not to be blinded long; that oppression and injustice will rouse them to a sense of their wrongs; the truth of this maxim will shortly be tested, for there never were two more tyrannical measures hit upon since the commencement of society than the embargo and the caucus; the one calculated to ruin the fortunes, the other directly tending to the subversion of the liberty of the citizens. We must regret the situation of our country, which at so critical a juncture is legislated by men acting like automatons, who for want of proper employment are entering into conspiracies against the rights of their constituents; but surely this cannot last long; democracy is become so full of venom, that like the serpent, it is rendered blind, and in this situation it is rushing on to its own ruin; the caucus will probably complete its destruction; for the proceedings of this junto, are as glaring an attack on American freedom, as if Bradley and his *worthy* associates had proposed the placing a despot, in the Washington Capitol.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, on the 14th inst. Mr. Quincey said, that he wished to submit a resolution to the House, the object of which was, to gain information relative to the situation of our FOREIGN AFFAIRS. At the present crisis, he thought there could not be an individual in the country, who did not wish to receive information on this subject. When it was considered that this was the 20th week of the session, he hoped no motives of delicacy would deter the house from making the request. Our affairs first began to assume a warlike aspect in 1805. In the president's message at the commencement of the first session of the ninth Congress, he stated the situation of our affairs with Great Britain and Spain; but it contained not the smallest intimation respecting our relations with France. nor had any other message from that time to the present. It was evident that some correspondence had taken place between our minister and the French government, and there was no doubt but our government must be in possession of it. It was of the utmost importance to the people of this country to know the intentions of the French government, with regard to neutral trade. To accomplish this object he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this house the dispatches addressed to this government, by the American minister at Paris, touching the proceedings of the French government relative to neutral commerce, which have been received since the dispatches which were communicated to Congress by message of the 19th February, 1807. This resolution was negatived—ayes 44, noes 66.

BEDFORD, *March* 15.

At a respectable Constitutional Republican meeting in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 12th inst. in pursuance of previous public notice, General Terence Campbell was appointed Chairman, and Doctor George D. Foulke, Secretary,—when the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting recommend JAMES ROSS, Esq. of Pittsburgh, as a candidate for Governor, at the next general election.

2. *Resolved*, That our Representatives, in the Legislature, be instructed to use their influence in favor of JAMES ROSS, Esq. for Governor, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted them by the chairman.

3. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be published in the Bedford Gazette, Franklin Repository, Lancaster Journal and Pittsburgh Gazette.

TERENCE CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*
GEORGE D. FOULKE, *Secretary.*

NORFOLK, *March* 14.

On Saturday evening a British fleet of five sail of the line and a frigate, anchored off our Capes, consisting of the Royal George, of 100 guns; Neptune, 98; Temeraire, 98; Dragon, 80; Tonnant, 80; and Urydice, 32;—Under the command of Sir John Thomas Duckworth. This fleet sailed from England on the 17th Jan. His Britannick majesty's consul communicated to the editor of this paper the following circumstances: That this fleet sailed in pursuit of the Rochfort squadron which had escaped from the port, composed of the following ships—Majestic, 120 guns; Lys, 74; Ajax, 80; Suffrein, 74; Magnanime, 74; Jenappe, 74; Flora, 24; and the Servillient brig.

The consul further informs us that sir J. Duckworth has forwarded to him a dispatch for Mr. Rose, at Washington, in which he states (we understand from the consul) that the appearance of this fleet so unexpectedly at this juncture, may excite some sensation in the American government, and requests that Mr Rose would immediately communicate to our government the cause of his coming upon this coast.

The unexpected appearance of this fleet, must prove to every person the facility with which we can be assailed by an European power, who has the command of the seas: with such a power we have had reason to expect a war for nearly nine months, and yet the country is in no better state of defence than it was nine months ago.

The British ships were yesterday anchored to the southward of the capes.

Capt. Avery from Martinique informs, that the French frigates which arrived at Fort Royal, brought out orders to capture all neutral vessels bound to or from English ports, or having been boarded by British cruizers.

LAST WARNING!

A NUMBER of NOTES, originally payable to Dr. David Marchand, sen. and since transferred to Rudolph Pitcher, were last summer put into my hands for collection, of which I then gave notice. In consequence of positive instructions lately received, I do hereby give information to all concerned, that at the expiration of four weeks from this date, the remaining notes will, without respect to persons, be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

WILLIAM FRIEDT.

Greensburgh, March 24, 1808.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS returned to Pittsburgh. Those wishing his assistance will please apply to him at Mr. Spencer's Inn.

March 21, 1808.

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IN *pursuance of an order of Orphans Court of Cumberland county, an Inquest will be held on the real estate of* David White, *late of Middleton township, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, consisting of a Stone House and Lot of Ground situate on the corner of Pomfret and East Streets in the Borough of Carlisle, in the county and state aforesaid, now in the tenure of Robert Taylor; also a House and Lot of Ground in said borough, situate on the south side of Pomfret street, adjoining lots of Samuel Jackson on the east, and James Roney on the west, for the purpose of dividing the same among the heirs of the said David White, who died intestate, if the same can be done without injury to and spoiling the whole, but if it cannot be so divided, then to value and appraise the same, agreeably to the acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania in that case made and provided. The Inquest aforesaid will be held on the above mentioned premises, on the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which and place the parties concerned in interest may attend if they think proper.*

Given under my hand at Carlisle, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1808.

JOHN CAROTHERS, *Sheriff of Cumberland County.*

New-York State Lottery

Positively commences Drawing in the City of New-York on the

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of Prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1 Prize	of	$25,000
1	of	10,000
2	of	5,000
4	of	2,000
7	of	1,000

and a very considerable number of inferior prizes. Less than two blanks to a prize. Prizes payable thirty days after the Drawing is completed, and (not like most Lotteries) will continue on demand for some years after the Drawing.

TICKETS,

HALVES, QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS,

For Sale, in a variety of Numbers, at

G. & R. WAITES

Truly fortunate Lottery Offices,

No. 64 & 38, *Maiden Lane, New-York,*

At the following prices,

Whole Tickets,	$ 7	50
Half ditto,	3	75
Quarter ditto,	2	00
Eighth ditto,	1	00

But will advance as the Drawing approaches. Distant adventurers, by inclosing Bank Notes of any description, (post paid) will have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount, and the earliest advice sent them of their success (gratis) Prize Tickets in any of the New-York Lotteries and late Baltimore Grand Lottery, taken in payment.

At *G. & R. WAITES* Offices in Baltimore was sold nearly all the capital prizes in the last mentioned Lottery.

☞ Orders sent to G. & R. WAITES Office, corner of Market and Charles Streets, Baltimore, will be duly attended to.

March, 1808.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 250 acres, situate in Allegheny county, in Deer township, and Elder's District, on the Allegheny river, 4 miles above the mouth of Bull creek. There are between 60 and 70 acres cleared and under good fence, which has been done within five years, a good two story house 24 feet by 26, with a kitchen 20 by 22, a stack of brick and stone chimnies with four fire places, and a cellar under the whole, a cabin barn 20 by 60, about 300 bearing apple and peach trees, and eight acres of meadow. The owner will either sell or rent. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES KERNS.

March 21, 1808,

M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving, and will shortly open (in addition to their stock on hand) in *Market Street*, a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1808.

[BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.]

ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 1,

WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE *COURT-HOUSE,*

THE POOR GENTLEMAN,

A Comedy, in 5 acts, by Coleman, junior:

And the Farce of

The Upholsterer,

OR, WHAT NEWS IN TOWN.

TICKETS to be had at Mr. Scull's Office. The public may rest assured that no money will be received at the door.

Doors to open at half past 5, and performance to begin at half past 6 o'clock.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1808.

WANTED,

A wet Nurse with a good breast of milk, and who can be well recommended. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

March 28, 1808.

Generous wages will be given to a good *Journeyman Gunsmith*, who understands stocking—Also, one or two apprentices will be taken to that business. Apply to HENRY WOLF, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1808.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Ruth Budd, has left my bed and board without the least provocation, I am compelled to forbid all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will not pay any debts she may contract from this date.

CONKLING BUDD.

Allegheny county, St. Clair township, March 21, 1808.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now opening at the Old Stand in Front Street, near Mr. Eichbaum's Tavern, sign of the Indian Queen, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

amongst which are a variety of Fancy Articles, as artificial flowers, plain and ornamented feathers, tiffany and paper fans, Italian silks, tambourd and plain lace sleeves, lace handkerchiefs and veils, white, black, and flesh coloured silk stockings, figured satin velvet ribbons for dresses, figured velvet waistcoating, silk and tinsel cords and tassels, chenille and other trimmings, figured soft satin ribbons, tortoise shell combs, gold and silver tinsel, epaulets, military plumes, &c. &c.

An elegant assortment of *Jewellery* and *Watches.*

A quantity of *Music*, by Pleyel, Hayden, Clements, and many other authors of the first eminence, for the piano forte, violin, violincello, flute and clarinet; piano forte, violin, clarinet, flute and fife tutors, violins of different prices, German flutes, clarinets and fifes, violin bows and bridges, tuning hammers, piano wire, and best Italian violin strings.

An assortment of *Looking Glasses*, with fashionable gilt and mahogany frames.

Paints, colours and dye stuffs.

Patent and Family Medicines.

Boulting Cloths.

A quantity of Scotch Herring by the box, &c. &c. &c.

All which he will sell on low terms for cash, or approved notes at 90 days.

He has on hand at his Lumber Yard, a quantity of well seasoned Pine, Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Poplar Boards, Scantling, Shingles. Staves, Lath, and other Lumber.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Sole, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st of April next,

A Two Story Brick House situate on the bank of the Monongahela river between Market-street and Chancery-lane, now occupied by Mr. Ensell, Brush-maker.—For terms apply to

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1808.

To be Rented,

A Brick and Frame House, situate in the Public Square, adjoining Mr. M'Clurg's and Mr. Fulton's Stores. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1808.

By Authority.

SECOND CLASS.

SCEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising part of the sum of 3000 dollars, for defraying the expences of finishing the Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

1 Prize of	1000 Dollars, is	1000
1 do.	500	500
2 do.	250	500
2 do.	200	400
10 do.	100	1000
11 do.	50	550
30 do.	20	600
70 do.	10	700
650 do.	5	3250
1 1st Ticket drawn blank, 3d day,		100
1 do. do. 5th day,		100
1 Last blank drawn the last day,		500
780 Prizes		9200
1520 Blanks		
2300 Tickets at Four Dollars, is		9200

THE PRIZES will be paid within the time limited by law, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favor of the Church.

THE great encouragement and advantages this scheme holds out to adventurers are very evident. The Prizes are generally large, and or a small sum, which almost every man can conveniently spare, he puts himself in the way of fortune.

THE Managers have every reason to believe that the Tickets will sell very rapidly, and with pleasure inform the public, that a large number are already bespoke, and from present appearances they will be able to commence drawing on the 18th day of April next.

TICKETS may be had of the Managers of the Lottery, at the different Printing Offices in Pittsburgh, and of the following persons :—

Isaac Craig, James O'Hara, James Riddle, John Irwin, mer. James Gibson, Steele Semple, Philip Gilland, Thomas Baird, William Anderson, Wm. Steele, Wm. M'Cullough, E. Denny, Boyle Irwin, James Irwin, Alexander M'Laughlin, John Darragh, esq. James B. Clow, Wm. Wilkins, Alex. Johnston, James Adams, Robert Spencer, Andrew Willock, George Robinson, esq. Wm. M'Candless, esq. Robert Knox, James Robinson, esq. William Woods, esq. John Finley, James Semple, esq. George Sutton, Henry Fulton, Alex. Hill, Jacob Negley, Wm. Fulton, Jacob Beltzhoover, Wm. Graham, Peter Mowry, Thomas Jones.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, *January* 27, 1808.

N. B. Where more Tickets than one are purchased, credit will be given to substantial persons, or on security, until the drawing is finished.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS. SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

GENEVA GLASS, of all kinds,
Tanner's Oil, by the barrel,
Cyder, by do.
Kentucky Tobacco, by the keg,
Superfine Flour, by the barrel,
And a neat asssortment of CASTINGS just received.

Pittsburgh, 15th Feb. 1808.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit :—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

S. H. DEARBORN'S

PAINTING ROOM,

IS in the apartment formerly occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Shop, in Second Street, where he will be happy to accomdate those who wish their Portraits or Profiles painted.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street. near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand

Cut and Hammered Nails

of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind ; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings ; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

To be Rented.

And possession given the 1st of April next,

Two new Log Houses,

In Penn Street, between St. Clair Street and Cecil's alley. There are in each house, two rooms on the first floor, and two on the second, with a well lighted garret, and a good cellar. The situation is pleasant, being so convenient to the Allegheny river.

Also to be let forever, twenty seven feet of ground adjoining the above mentioned houses, on the same street. For terms apply to the proprietors.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.
PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, February 27, 1808. tf.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

In addition to their former Stock on hand, will in a few days receive an elegant and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the approaching season ; all of which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1808. tf.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON the first of April E. CARR intends to remove from his present situation to that large and commodious house in Second Street, nearly opposite the *Bank*, where, in addition to his present School, he will accommodate a few young gentlemen, from the country, with boarding, at a reasonable expence, who may be taught any branch of scholastic education necessary to initiate them into a commercial life, or any of the learned professions ; as also the polite accomplishments of dancing and good manners.

For all those branches, suitable assistants or teachers will be procured, or recommended to the attention of parents or guardians by the subscriber, who has, for many years, been principal preceptor in a similar academy in London.

Country gentlemen, favouring this undertaking, may be assured, that every attention will be paid to the morals and manners of such young gentlemen as may be placed under his care.

Testimonials of his past assiduity, for the last four years, may be had from the first characters in Pittsburgh, to whom, if required, he will give reference.

EDWARD CARR.

March 8, 1808. 7t.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement ; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

WANTED,

At the *New Glass Works*, in Pittsburgh,

POT & PEARL ASHES,

For which a liberal Price will be given.

Also, Cash will be given for good clean

WOOD ASHES,

at the rate of 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

March 7, 1808.

N. B. Three cents per pound will be given for broken Flint Glass, at the above Works.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st of April next.

Two Houses. They are well finished, convenient, and well situated in this Borough. For terms apply to

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of *Alias venditioni exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 4th day of April next, two Lots in Jeffries Town, in Fayette township, viz. Nos. 6 and 7, containing in front each sixty feet, and extending back one hundred and twenty feet, on which are erected a square log house, kitchen and stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Gilbert Kirker.——To be sold by

WM. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 2d, 1808. }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Alias venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 4th day of April next, Fifty-two acres of Land, be the same more or less, situate in Mifflin township, with about 15 acres cleared thereon, and a cabin, adjoining lands of John Trumbo, James Hindman, James M'Killip and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Ferguson and Robert Ferguson.

To be sold by

WM. WOODS, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1808.

HORSE BILLS

Elegantly printed with a beautiful figure of a Horse, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.